

Daily Appeal.

JACKSON, MISS.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23.

TO NEWS AGENTS.

Owing to our limited supply of paper at present, we shall be compelled to stop the next week, to send our paper to the news agents. As soon as the late issue in the paper is sufficiently replenished to admit the carrying of freight, we hope to be placed again in a plentiful supply of paper, when we will be able to fill all orders from every quarter.

NEW ABOLITION PROGRAMME.

The New York Herald, of the 26th January, in an article which we publish this evening, ventilates the peace programme of HONORABLE ORANGE GRANT and others, and concludes with the significant remark that "that peace means enslavement which is purchased by a division of the Union."

If such really be the opinions, and if in this remark the Herald reflects the sentiments of the Southern people, we might say our hopes of an early peace in the grave of despair, for we are, we the Southern people will never consent to a reunion with the nation of the North. But we have an adding hope, that the Herald does not reflect the sentiments of a majority of the Southern people. We know that it will go hand with them to permit the South to "depart in peace." She would be of immense value to them in the payment of their immense war debt, and it would be in the Union, which would save the North from bankruptcy and irretrievable ruin. But they know full well also that to continue the war is certain destruction to both sections—to themselves as well as to us. They know that to continue the war would be to weaken and exhaust the whole country. North and South, as to the subjects for the capacity of England and France, who have no love for our institutions, and who would gladly see the experiment of a republican government broken down on this continent.

Such considerations as these, and others of high import, should, and we think will, outweigh the desire of the Northern people for a reconstruction of the Union, and induce them to "unconquerance of peace on the basis of secession." It is possible for us to live on terms of equality as neighboring powers, governed and controlled by treaty stipulations and the principles of international law, but it is not possible that we can ever again exist in harmony under the same family roof.

Butler, it is fully in the North to accept of the sword and bayonet, and this her people have certainly discovered by this time. Hence we infer that the Herald misrepresents the sentiment of the Southern people, at least as a majority of them. The desire for peace is a majority of the country is too strong to be easily resisted, and in the present divided and distracted condition of the Northern people, it would be difficult to do anything like a successful war against the South.

It is really difficult to arrive at a just conclusion as to what Northern opinion now is on the subject of peace, and it may be, as we have said, as well as the Republicans, the more radical portion of whom are disposed to stop the war and acknowledge the independence of the Confederacy, while the more conservative portion of the party, together with a large portion of the Democrats, are open-mouthed for peace, but only on the basis of reconstruction. In the midst of such jarring elements, it is very difficult to conjecture what the result may be. It may be an early peace, or it may be a protracted war, though we lean strongly to the former supposition. As observed above, the desire and longing for peace is too strong, both with the Northern people and with the Southern army, to be resisted. They will sacrifice much of their pride of opinion and love of Union before they will agree to an indefinite prolongation of this ruinous war.

FROM THE YAZOO PASS.

Centers who arrived at Grenada on Saturday evening brought intelligence of the movements of the Federals in Yazoo Pass. They had succeeded in removing the artificial obstructions as far as the Coldwater, but none of their boats had entered the stream up to Friday evening. It was not known whether any soldiers or troops had arrived, and their force down the river was supposed to be about as heretofore stated. What has been done to obstruct their further progress we may not state, but the delay to their advance occasioned by the hastily constructed hindrances in the pass proper, has been improved elsewhere in a more leisurely and efficient manner. As the Mississippi has already fallen between six and seven feet at the mouth of the bayou leading from Lake Mon, and the upper river are reported falling rapidly, we have heard all day since express a confident belief that the enemy's boats will not be able to return to the river without another rise. If so, they and the whole accompanying force may be gobbled up. If the opportunity offer we hope it may be embraced, as their boats may be made null.

The Memphis Bulletin specializes as to the effect of this movement very properly. It says: "It is supposed by Gen. GRANT that he will be able to capture the transport fleet now safely protected in Yazoo river by the batteries at Haines bluff, and at the same time transport a large land force, with which to cut off the Vicksburg army from communications with the interior." "The undaunted" says the Bulletin, "great and successful, but we have no doubt that the movement is being closely watched, and the general impression in the Yazoo, instead of accomplishing as predicted above, have only succeeded in putting themselves into a trap, from which they cannot escape."

Wm. Barry, Esq. of Clinton, La., writes us, giving the details of a late raid by a detail of men from Gen. Gardner's command, in that town, who claimed to be acting under the authority of Gen. G. At the circumstances narrated are correctly stated, and there is no military camp within twenty miles of the place, a large number of men being sent to the place, only upon Mr. Barry, but the community at large would suppose, however, that an attempt to cut the public at present will do no good. If the commander of the department will not, on the point being forwarded him, see that justice is done, let the civil authorities be apprised of it.

We learn from the Boston Republic that the British county-board of police has authorized the county treasurer to issue \$1000 in change bills, for the purpose of supplying change notes after the small bills have been withdrawn. The Republic thinks they will pass, as they are not commensal, and are not in any danger, and will be received by the treasury when presented in sums of five dollars.

Gen. James B. Day was a passenger on Capt. Tamm's boat, and recently ran out from the harbor. His destination is not stated.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT—FATAL LIST OF DEAD.

A gentleman who left the scene of the late accident on the Southern road at 4 o'clock Friday evening, and came to the city on a hand car, brings to additional particulars of the terrible accident at Chickney river. The circumstances heretofore published are in the main correct, and with the great loss of life stated. Those on board the train were mostly soldiers. Their bodies had been recovered, of which the following list, taken on the spot, is furnished:

R. J. Slaughter, company G, 3d Tennessee.
J. M. Howell, co. E, 36th Miss.
C. McLean, corps unknown.
S. H. Holt, 1st Louisiana.
Balford Brown, co. D, 41st Tenn.
W. E. Sholes, Washington Artillery.
John Hill, 21st Ark.
Major W. H. Lilly, 12th Miss.
Minor Butler, co. I, 27th Ala.
J. F. McGowan, co. H, 33d Miss.
H. A. Young, 1st Tenn.
Chas. McDonald, co. G, 59th Tenn.
M. D. Elder, regiment unknown.
S. J. Clinebaugh, regiment unknown.
Chas. W. Bradley, 12th Miss.
H. C. Thompson, regiment unknown.
Mr. Clark, co. E, 36th Miss.
D. B. Taylor, regiment unknown.
B. Milner and J. B. Wilson, of Monroe county, Ark. Tenn.

—Butler and McDowell.
Jesse Haggan, Engineer.
One man unknown, supposed to be a Tennesseean.

Ed. slave property of Mr. Grison, and a slave belonging to the company.
Also, W. P. Grayson, formerly cashier of the Bank of New Orleans. The latter gentleman has been for some time engaged as agent for the government buying cotton. When the accident occurred he was in his possession \$40,000 in company which was recovered. Several other bodies were taken out, but our informant had no opportunity of getting the names before leaving.

Captain Walsh, of the 31st Mississippi, who was in one of the cars that went into the water, had escaped, had charge of affairs around the wreck when our informant left, and was busy engaged in taking out the dead and burying them. Mr. Bradshaw's remains were taken to his residence at Forrest, and those of Mr. Grayson, who the day before was buried near the place where the disaster occurred—his graves being marked so that they can be identified by friends. Coffins were prepared, and the interments conducted with as much respect as was possible under the circumstances. The papers, valuables, etc. of the deceased were placed in charge of a committee, whose names we shall endeavor to obtain.

The remains of the section, Mr. Temple, was taken by the conductor of the preceding train, not to let this train come to the bridge, as it was unsafe. It was told the time it would be there and charged particularly as to the condition of the train. Instead of attending to it himself, he told another person to do it, who, it is said, neglected it, hence the fearful loss.

THE BLOCKADE AT VICKSBURG.

It has been a matter of no little astonishment to the public that after preparations so extensive at Vicksburg, claimed by our authorities to be complete and admitted by the enemy to be for miles, such marked success should have followed both attempts to pass our batteries, with their vessels almost entirely unharmed. Why the first attempt was so little successful as to allow the vessels to almost break the blockade, and the landing supposed to be so closely guarded, the military have been unable to divine, and why, after the foe had given this one proof of his daring, and thus established the fact that there was some deficiency of preparation, or neglect of duty on our side, the second passage was permitted to be made, is equally unaccountable, and people begin to query as to the benefit of countless batteries, armed with such quantities of labor and money, when they fail to accomplish the specific purpose for which these sacrifices have been so cheerfully made by the public.

If the disappointment of public expectations is the result of imbecile management of the means of defense that have been provided, as is believed by many, it is due to the public service that the fault, wherever it may lie, should be exposed. If, on the other hand, any deficiencies exist in our operations, let them be applied to, as at present advised, we are not prepared to express an opinion on the subject, except the general one that something is wrong. This the people believe; and it will be hard to convince them to the contrary so long as such insufficiently constructed vessels as those that have already sailed us, continue to do so with impunity.

We are aware that the commanding general has a great responsibility resting upon him—that he is overburdened with labor and money; but we call his attention to the importance of the matter suggested above. The people will not suffer their interests to be trifled with, and expect the whole duty of their officials to be performed. We are not to believe the rumors of remissness on the part of some of the officers, etc., in charge at Vicksburg; yet this would be preferable to having constructed that they had the power to prevent such movements of the fleet. There is something wrong, and it should be looked into at once. The people will submit to anything, excepting in being deceived as to a failure to do everything to protect them, or neglect to have appointed to guard them to perform their whole duty. If more fully advised we will submit to this subject again. In the meantime we repeat a recurrence of such disgraceful, though triumphant, of the enemy, will not be permitted.

A private letter from Duck Hill, Miss., says the army during the past few weeks has been hard for the planters, as they could not prepare their lands on account of the rains. They have, however, begun to improve in preparing for a crop. They are planning no cotton this year, but turning their attention wholly to provisions.

PERSONAL.—We were favored with a call this morning, from Colonel Jacob Thompson, inspector-general of this department. His friends in Mississippi and elsewhere will be pleased to learn that he presents every appearance of enjoying his usual health.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 13th announces the capture by the Federals, of Captain Chalmers and Lieutenant J. T. Dawson, particularly that they have been doing good service with their company in the vicinity of Dyersburg, Tennessee.

The Ordnance department of Virginia manufactured arms enough last year to equip 113,435 men.

MEMPHIS.—Our latest newspaper data to the Evening Bulletin of the 13th. It contains five long paragraphs—four of them "puffs," and one of them a "puff" of the "puffs."

The weather is dull and gloomy, and the deluges of icy snow, which will be with us, there is nothing doing of interest. The criminal court was engaged in getting a jury for the trial of a case.

LETTER FROM VICKSBURG.

Special Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

VICKSBURG, February 20, 1863.

When the enemy first opened fire on the city on Wednesday, the dispatches were at once prepared and taken to the telegraph office, both for the press, and, especially, and it was hoped that the wires of lightning would carry the news to all parts of the Confederacy; but unfortunately for the purpose, an order from Gen. Pemberton established a censorship over the wires, and the dispatches were suppressed. What necessity there is for the promulgation of such an order is beyond the comprehension of your correspondent, as well as other intelligent men with whom I have conversed upon the subject.

We have the consolation to know that if a Lieutenant-General commanding a military department assumes the power to establish a censorship over the telegraph wires, it is beyond his power to control the mails, and this affords me an opportunity of expressing at large upon a subject that had been condensed in a few words, which were not permitted to see the light of day. There has been entirely too much of this military censorship, and our cases have suffered repeated disasters on this account. During the first phase of Vicksburg, the press was put under restrictions, and the whole country revolted at the assumption of power and Congress.

During the shelling, on Wednesday, large numbers of letters were on the omnibuses about town to witness the scene. This brought the remark from General Sherman, that the ladies of Vicksburg were a heroic race—instead of the first gun being the signal for them to leave town, they all came forward to the most exposed positions to behold the sight. The firing by the enemy on that occasion was mostly confined to the lower part of the city, and but little danger was apprehended by any other quarter. No order has yet been issued for the promulgation of the non-combatants, but it will no doubt come very shortly, as the city is now becoming untenable.

Yesterday morning, for once, opened with a bright and clear sky, and everything maintained its usual quiet until eleven o'clock, when the bang of the mortar announced that the enemy were again at work. A slow firing was kept up for some hours. Later in the day the shelling increased in rapidity, and averaged one every seven minutes. They have calculated the distance with a good deal of accuracy, and have the fire of the shells ranged to about sixteen seconds; this makes, apparently, a long interval from the report of the mortar to the bursting of the shell. Yesterday the firing was very heavy, jarring the windows of every house in the city.

Our batteries reserved their shells until about five o'clock, when they opened with a rapid and every shot told in the enemy's batteries, and every shot elicited, and our shells fell all about them, and exploded immediately over their heads. This continued the shelling for yesterday, and it may be safely asserted that our guns came off much better, as the probabilities are very strong that the enemy's mortars were disabled and compelled to cease firing. Not one of our guns was touched or in any way injured, and our guns were in the city is very trivial. Some few chain wooden buildings have been struck, without doing much damage.

When the enemy first commenced shelling the city, his aim was directed mostly to the lower portion, in the vicinity of the depot of the Southern railroad. The steamer Vicksburg, lying in a direct line between it and the Tancred, was supposed to be the object of attack, as they seem to think she is being captured, and into a gunboat. The boat was yesterday moved up to the wharf-boats, and the enemy also raised his guns for a higher quarter in the city, and toward evening the shells had reached a distance of two squares further up town than the day before. Some fell as high up as the Washington hotel. They will now have but a little further to go to be within range of the whole river front of the town.

The shelling of the fortifications occurred yesterday, resulting in the disabling of a soldier, the howling of a shell through the air, does not keep our people from the streets, and the firing being mainly directed toward the depot, caused a carelessness in all other quarters. One, however, took a different direction, and exploded on the corner of Washington and Crawford streets, nearly two squares from the former place, and struck a soldier, carrying away his arm. No other casualties are reported. One woman, who was passing by the river, was driven out of her house by a shell striking the roof, and the whole party, dying in all directions struck the whole party, but did not do serious harm.

The gunboats seem to be busy in going to and fro between the batteries and the fleet. In the evening there was a tremendous steam in the fleet, and the appearance was as if the whole fleet was ready to start out, and more were coming from above. This morning, however, the fleet remained quiet. The indications were that a portion of the fleet had moved on toward the mouth of the river.

The Revolution in New Granada—American Interests Involved.

"Our," of the Baltimore Sun, writing on the 27th ult., says: "The publication of New Granada and the acquisition of the State in the government, is a matter of some moment, and especially to this country, for the reason that the only interest in the only interest in the State is the United States, and it should be looked into at once. The people will submit to anything, excepting in being deceived as to a failure to do everything to protect them, or neglect to have appointed to guard them to perform their whole duty. If more fully advised we will submit to this subject again. In the meantime we repeat a recurrence of such disgraceful, though triumphant, of the enemy, will not be permitted."

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LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

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The work on the canal is still in progress, and the hope is indulged that it will be completed and out on as to be made of practical utility. Large numbers of soldiers were sent to the canal to assist in the digging. Another ship or month is being cut directly in a line with the canal, and the whole first project of the canal is being carried out.

The Mexican numbering 400 infantry and cavalry, supported by two pieces of light artillery (100 lbs) made a reconnaissance on the bar of Tampico, and after exchanging shots with the enemy, retired in good order. On the next day, the Mexican forces were again seen, and placed their pieces in position, and a few shots were fired, but no serious fighting took place.

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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, February 22.—The city of the South has been a scene of great excitement since the arrival of the express from Vicksburg, which brought the news of the capture of the city.

PORT HENDERSON.—A report has reached the city that Gen. Banks has commenced a land movement against this port